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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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CHOOSING A CAREER A BIG DECISION

Choosing a career, or making a career change, is one of the most important decisions we make. Considering the amount of time we spend on the job and the important role that work plays in our total existence, careful career choice and preparation are vital to our happiness and success. Employers also have a vested interest in the career planning of workers. Not only is preparation important to worker competence, but productivity and work quality are closely linked to worker morale and job satisfaction.

Career planning involves many considerations, one of the most important being employment outlook. This consideration alone involves many factors. One factor is employment levels. According to employment projections recently completed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, cashiers, retail salespeople, fast food workers, janitors and cleaners, and secretaries are the five occupations expected to note the largest growth through 1995.

Information on the projected employment levels of an occupation provides good background information when considering the possibilities that an occupation holds. But considering employment levels is just the first step. The demand for an occupation, or the number of expected job openings, is also an important factor. Job openings are created not only through employment growth, but also when jobs are vacated by people leaving the labor force for reasons including death, illness, retirement or other reasons.

An occupation should not be disregarded as a possibility just because it is not projected to have employment growth. Take lunchroom counter attendants, for example. This occupation is actually expected to show no growth through 1995, but it is also expected to have about 30 job openings per year. These job openings will be created by the replacement of current workers, rather than employment growth. Such replacement creates job opportunities in many occupations.

Demand alone is not a complete indicator of job outlook. The supply of workers who may fill those jobs is important to consider. The cosmetologist occupation is expected to show growth of nearly nine percent through 1995. With an estimated 100 openings each year in this occupation, it would appear to be a good possibility. But, the supply for this occupation during that same time period is expected to exceed the demand for workers.

Occupations in which supply outweighs demand deserve a second look. In some cases, not all the people included in supply levels may be willing to fill available job openings. For reasons such as geographic location of the opening, pay, or working conditions, a person may choose to seek

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employment in a different occupation or in another state. The supply of registered nurses is expected to be about three and a half times greater than the demand for that occupation through 1995. Approximately 90 percent of this supply is made up of graduates of registered nursing training programs. Records show that about half of these graduates leave the state when seeking employment.

Even in those occupations in which demand is greater than supply, other factors are often involved. The annual demand for farm equipment operators and farm workers is projected to be substantially greater than the supply of workers in those occupations. But between one-third and one-half of the demand for workers in this occupation is open only to unpaid family members. This greatly restricts the jobs available to other wage and salaried workers.

In addition to employment levels and supply and demand information, several other factors come into play in measuring the outlook for an occupation. It is also helpful to consider the success that current program graduates are finding in being placed in that same occupation. Another helpful consideration is the number of people in that occupation who are unemployed. A comparison of the number of job openings in an occupation and the number of applicants for those openings also assists in estimating the potential competition that will be faced by people entering that occupation.

All of these factors, which are important considerations in choosing an occupation, are included in the third edition of the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook. This handbook, which details nearly 400 occupations from accountants to writers, will be available in October. In addition to the job outlook factors discussed above, the handbook describes what workers do on the job, their working conditions, training and education requirements, and gives examples of the types of businesses in which people employed in that occupation work. Average wages are given for each occupation. Schools in the state which offer necessary training and education are listed. Employment and training opportunities available in the military are also included. The handbook considers other states of the region where each occupation is found.

To obtain a copy of the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook, third edition, contact the Labor Market Information Center. (See address on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin.)

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN AUGUST

The nonfarm employment level of 255,000 in August 1987 noted the highest August level ever recorded. This was up 1,100 from year-ago levels, but down 400 from July, 1987. This increase is following the upward trend being experienced in national employment. United States employment noted its 57th month of recovery in August, one of the longest peacetime expansions in our history. During this period (from November, 1982 to August, 1987), South Dakota added 23,700 jobs.

The largest over-the-year employment increases in August were noted in the wholesale and retail trade and services industries and in government. Employment decreases from year-ago levels were noted in the mining, transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing industries. The finance, insurance and real estate industry stayed at the same employment level as in August, 1986.

Federal government employment in South Dakota increased 500 over the year. Part of this increase has taken place in government hospitals and is following the trend taking place in private sector hospitals, which are adding various patient services. Another portion of the increase can be attributed to the increased employment of agricultural-related jobs, such as in the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Services (ASCS).

State government posted a 600 job increase over year-ago levels and can be partially attributed to jobs held by Summer Youth participants. A one-month extension of the Summer Youth Program this year provided youth with the option of working later in the season, even though the number of hours that participants were allowed to work remained the same as last year. Some youth took advantage of this option, creating higher August employment levels in 1987.

Retail trade employment grew by 700 jobs from August, 1986 levels. The buildings materials, general merchandise, and food store sectors accounted for the majority of the increase in this industry division. The expansion of food stores in the area of nonfood items and longer business hours has created a need for additional personnel.

The services industry added 500 jobs from August, 1986 to August, 1987. This growth constitutes 45.5 percent of South Dakota's total over-the-year job increase. The medical and health sector increased 300 jobs over the year. Some of this growth can be attributed to the extra personnel hired to accommodate the expanded wellness and preventive health care services, such as weight loss programs, cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and exercise classes, home care services, and fitness camps.

Manufacturing posted a 29,000 employment level in August, 1987 and is slowly climbing back to October, 1986 levels of 29,400, despite a current labor dispute.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

The number of jobs decreased from July to August by 400. Job increases of 400 each in manufacturing and trade were more than offset by a decline of 1,000 in government.

State education had a 1,000 job increase and notes the start of the school year for the state colleges and universities. This increase was offset by a decrease of 400 jobs in local education and 500 jobs in state government. The decrease in local education is mainly due to the ending of summer school programs. The decrease in state government can be attributed mainly to the winding down of the Summer Youth Program.

Retail trade showed a 400 job increase over the month. The general merchandise and eating and drinking establishments sectors accounted for the majority of this increase, as they accommodated shoppers of back-to-school sales and people attending county fairs.

The mining, construction, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services industries all showed stable employment from July levels.

The South Dakota labor force was 356,900 in August. The unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, down slightly from the 3.9 percent noted in July. In August, 343,500 South Dakotans were employed and 13,400 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	August 1987 (1)				August 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,614,000	114,527,000	7,088,000	5.8 (3)	119,471,000	111,515,000	7,955,000	6.7 (3)
South Dakota	356,900	343,500	13,400	3.8	356,300	342,900	13,400	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	69,393	67,286	2,107	3.0	68,981	66,850	2,131	3.1
Rapid City MSA	38,524	36,969	1,555	4.0	38,482	37,235	1,247	3.2
Aurora	1,570	1,485	85	5.4	1,571	1,539	32	2.0
Beadle	9,509	9,167	342	3.6	9,568	9,299	269	2.8
Bennett	1,327	1,250	77	5.8	1,403	1,331	72	5.1
Bon Homme	3,594	3,532	62	1.7	3,602	3,533	69	1.9
Brookings	13,408	12,725	683	5.1	13,682	12,969	713	5.2
Brown	20,997	20,127	870	4.1	20,450	19,626	824	4.0
Brule	2,529	2,485	44	1.7	2,704	2,625	79	2.9
Buffalo	558	496	62	11.1	532	454	78	14.7
Butte	3,922	3,719	203	5.2	3,605	3,476	129	3.6
Campbell	1,168	1,138	30	2.6	1,216	1,170	46	3.8
Charles Mix	4,144	3,955	189	4.6	4,448	4,142	306	6.9
Clark	2,121	1,911	210	9.9	2,184	1,994	190	8.7
Clay	6,540	6,254	286	4.4	6,755	6,463	292	4.3
Codington	11,568	11,175	393	3.4	11,755	11,258	497	4.2
Corson	1,628	1,461	167	10.3	1,602	1,461	141	8.8
Custer	4,900	4,787	113	2.3	4,699	4,519	180	3.8
Davison	8,875	8,726	149	1.7	8,798	8,629	169	1.9
Day	3,540	3,367	173	4.9	3,565	3,475	90	2.5
Deuel	2,341	2,277	64	2.7	2,434	2,318	116	4.8
Dewey	2,142	1,824	318	14.8	2,101	1,854	247	11.8
Douglas	1,839	1,807	32	1.7	1,885	1,820	65	3.4
Edmunds	2,548	2,486	62	2.4	2,599	2,514	85	3.3
Fall River	3,949	3,846	103	2.6	3,914	3,810	104	2.7
Faulk	1,290	1,278	12	0.9	1,373	1,329	44	3.2
Grant	4,416	4,265	151	3.4	4,474	4,317	157	3.5
Gregory	2,536	2,478	58	2.3	2,596	2,536	60	2.3
Haakon	1,282	1,252	30	2.3	1,276	1,232	44	3.4
Hamlin	2,340	2,296	44	1.9	2,413	2,290	123	5.1
Hand	2,093	2,069	24	1.1	2,201	2,164	37	1.7
Hanson	1,602	1,566	36	2.2	1,565	1,530	35	2.2
Harding	886	868	18	2.0	911	874	37	4.1
Hughes	8,542	8,312	230	2.7	8,610	8,302	308	3.6
Hutchinson	4,474	4,410	64	1.4	4,401	4,329	72	1.6
Hyde	834	822	12	1.4	874	848	26	3.0
Jackson	1,896	1,823	73	3.9	1,843	1,762	81	4.4

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	August 1987 (1)				August 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,225	1,181	44	3.6	1,239	1,228	11	0.9
Jones	766	754	12	1.6	769	760	9	1.2
Kingsbury	3,054	2,992	62	2.0	3,194	3,085	109	3.4
Lake	5,074	4,871	203	4.0	5,109	4,832	277	5.4
Lawrence	11,124	10,641	483	4.3	10,381	9,923	458	4.4
Lincoln	7,519	7,223	296	3.9	7,094	6,934	160	2.3
Lyman	1,713	1,661	52	3.0	1,737	1,675	62	3.6
McCook	2,968	2,893	75	2.5	2,983	2,884	99	3.3
McPherson	1,698	1,672	26	1.5	1,768	1,740	28	1.6
Marshall	2,326	2,245	81	3.5	2,302	2,232	70	3.0
Meade	9,787	9,443	344	3.5	9,542	9,287	255	2.7
Mellette	798	752	46	5.8	865	802	63	7.3
Miner	1,387	1,325	62	4.5	1,422	1,348	74	5.2
Minnehaha	69,393	67,286	2,107	3.0	68,981	66,850	2,131	3.1
Moody	3,396	3,106	290	8.5	3,439	3,224	215	6.3
Pennington	38,524	36,969	1,555	4.0	38,482	37,235	1,247	3.2
Perkins	2,608	2,540	68	2.6	2,662	2,607	55	2.1
Potter	1,632	1,602	30	1.8	1,694	1,625	69	4.1
Roberts	4,836	4,560	276	5.7	4,695	4,441	254	5.4
Sanborn	1,305	1,263	42	3.2	1,262	1,237	25	2.0
Shannon	2,097	1,680	417	19.9	2,351	1,833	518	22.0
Spink	3,840	3,727	113	2.9	3,912	3,806	106	2.7
Stanley	1,656	1,630	26	1.6	1,545	1,482	63	4.1
Sully	906	894	12	1.3	969	951	18	1.9
Todd	2,301	2,059	242	10.5	2,354	2,109	245	10.4
Tripp	3,551	3,460	91	2.6	3,526	3,456	70	2.0
Turner	4,453	4,385	68	1.5	4,455	4,323	132	3.0
Union	5,537	5,209	328	5.9	5,490	5,175	315	5.7
Walworth	3,121	3,034	87	2.8	3,156	3,026	130	4.1
Yankton	10,330	10,034	296	2.9	10,356	10,057	299	2.9
Ziebach	1,026	933	93	9.1	942	886	56	5.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

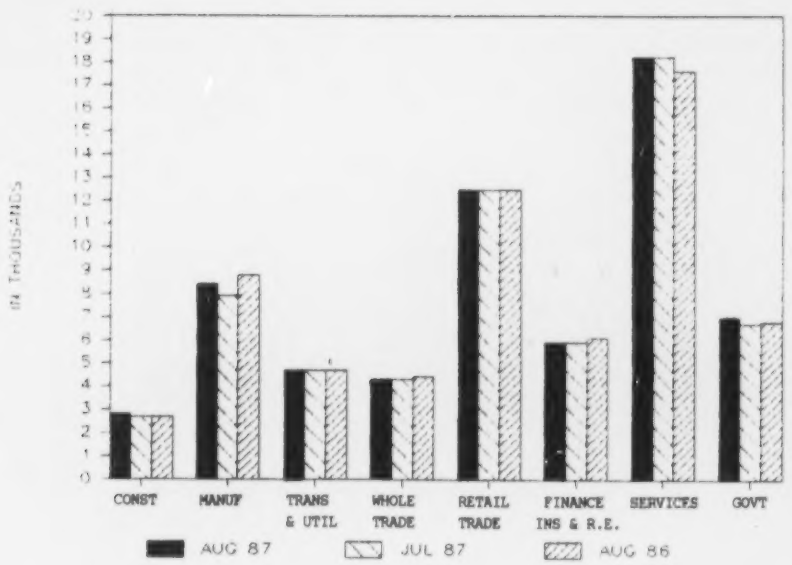
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 6.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	255,000	255,400	253,900	-.2	.4
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,500	11,500	11,700	.0	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	29,000	28,600	29,400	1.4	-1.4
Durable Goods	16,300	16,200	16,300	.6	.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,700	9,600	9,800	1.0	-1.0
Nondurable Goods	12,700	12,400	13,100	2.4	-3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,100	6,800	7,800	4.4	-9.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,700	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,500	.0	-.8
Transportation	7,400	7,300	7,400	1.4	.0
Communication	2,700	2,800	2,800	-3.6	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68,600	68,200	67,900	.6	1.0
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,200	16,200	-.6	-.6
Durable Goods	7,200	7,300	7,400	-1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8,900	9,000	8,800	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	52,400	52,000	51,700	.8	1.4
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,200	8,400	2.4	.0
Food Stores	7,600	7,700	7,300	-1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,500	14,500	14,500	.0	.0
Finance	9,000	9,000	9,000	.0	.0
Banking	4,600	4,700	4,700	-2.1	-2.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,700	61,700	61,200	.0	.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17,900	17,700	17,700	1.1	1.1
Personal and Business	7,700	7,800	7,600	-1.3	1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,700	23,600	23,400	.4	1.3
Educational Services	3,800	3,800	3,900	.0	-2.6
Social Services	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,900	8,700	-1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	54,800	55,800	54,000	-1.8	1.5
Federal	11,500	11,500	11,000	.0	4.5
State	15,200	15,700	14,600	-3.2	4.1
State Education	5,700	4,700	5,400	21.3	5.6
Local	28,200	28,500	28,500	-1.1	-1.1
Local Education	12,800	13,200	13,000	-3.0	-1.5

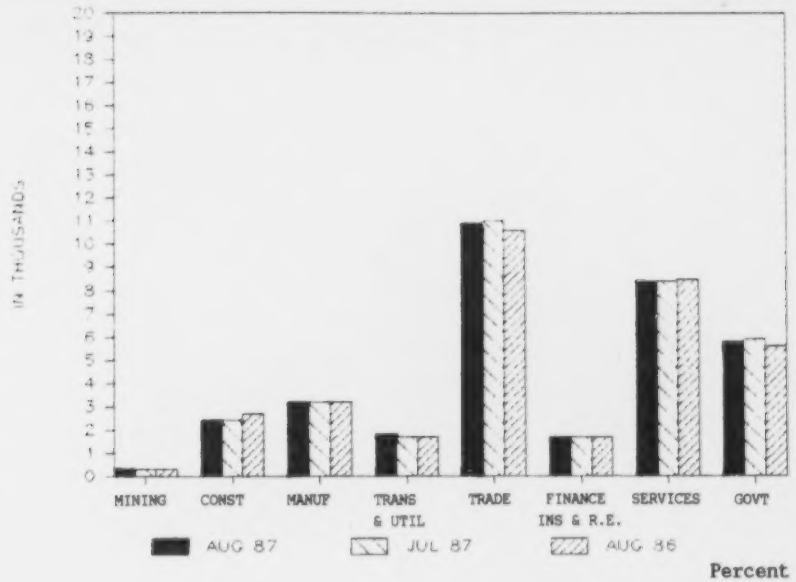
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,800	62,900	63,600	1.4	.3
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,700	2,700	3.7	3.7
MANUFACTURING	8,400	7,900	8,800	6.3	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE	16,800	16,800	16,800	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,500	.0	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
SERVICES	18,200	18,200	17,600	.0	3.4
GOVERNMENT	7,000	6,700	6,800	4.5	2.9

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,500	34,600	34,400	-.3	.3
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,400	2,700	.0	-11.1
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,700	1,700	5.9	5.9
TRADE	10,900	11,000	10,600	-.9	2.8
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,000	.0	15.0
Retail Trade	8,600	8,700	8,600	-1.1	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,400	8,400	8,500	.0	-1.2
GOVERNMENT	5,800	5,900	5,600	-1.7	3.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	22,328	21,968	22,411	41.2	41.4	42.4
Durable Goods.....	12,953	12,899	12,903	42.4	43.0	42.4
Nondurable Goods..	9,375	9,069	9,508	39.6	39.2	42.4
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,399	5,865	6,667	42.1	42.7	46.6
Rapid City MSA.....	2,499	2,497	2,402	40.0	40.1	39.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$324.24	$326.23	$326.90	$7.87	$7.88	$7.71
Durable Goods.....	336.23	339.70	313.34	7.93	7.90	7.39
Nondurable Goods..	307.30	306.94	345.14	7.76	7.83	8.14
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$325.85	$328.79	$365.81	$7.74	$7.70	$7.85
Rapid City MSA.....	304.00	292.33	251.94	7.60	7.29	6.46

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	342.7	340.8	328.6	0.6	4.3
Food & Beverages....	325.4	325.1	314.6	0.1	3.4
Housing.....	374.9	372.5	362.4	0.6	3.4
Apparel.....	214.7	210.5	207.0	2.0	3.7
Transportation.....	320.2	318.5	301.3	0.5	6.3
Medical Care.....	466.1	464.1	437.5	0.4	6.5
Entertainment.....	283.9	283.5	274.7	0.1	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Sex, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Male	1,516	994	1,014
Female	1,149	1,255	1,319
Race, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
White	2,321	1,853	1,855
Nonwhite	344	396	478
Age, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Under 45	1,791	1,631	1,673
Over 45	874	618	660
[2] Industry, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Mining	12	17	18
Construction	200	239	143
Manufacturing	1,174	549	432
Transportation & Public Utilities	88	74	86
Trade	457	517	645
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	51	66	67
Services	587	663	739
Government	96	124	203
[2] Occupation, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Professional & Managerial	372	422	431
Clerical and Sales	486	534	624
Services	337	358	445
Processing	796	104	74
Machine Trade	81	88	100
Benchwork	131	206	203
Structural Work	293	331	226
Other	169	206	230
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
1-2 Weeks	991	497	302
3-4 Weeks	225	300	232
5-14 Weeks	968	953	1,158
15 Weeks & Over	481	499	641

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,039	2,039	1,166	2.5	79.2
B. Weeks Compensated.....	9,164	10,386	9,457	-11.8	-3.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$632,989	$849,077	$759,012	-25.4	-16.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,852,400	$40,370,700	$36,549,800	3.7	14.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	8,437	11,053	8,327	-23.7	1.3
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	4,307	5,869	4,745	-26.6	-9.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	5,956	7,432	6,881	-19.9	-13.4

	August 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings.....	$65,173

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	August 1987 People	August 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	25	$5,800
J. Partial Employment.....	80	$6,320

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

South Dakota manufactures a large diversity of products, from farm machinery to glass eyes. There are approximately 165 different manufacturing industries in South Dakota, entailing 741 firms and more than 28,000 jobs. Listed below are just a few examples of the diverse products that are manufactured in South Dakota.

THINGS TO EAT AND DRINK
Ice cream, cheese, sausage and other prepared meats, frozen fruits and vegetables, ice, poultry and eggs, creamery butter, milk, and bottled and canned soft drinks.

THINGS TO WEAR
Furs, hats and caps, family clothing, precious metal and costume jewelry, footwear, and leather goods.

THINGS MADE FROM WOOD
Wood pallets and skids, wood containers, particleboard, household furniture, office furniture, partitions and fixtures, and paperboard boxes.

THINGS TO READ
Newspapers, periodicals, and books.

THINGS WHEN YOU'RE SICK
Pharmaceutical preparations, surgical and medical instruments, surgical appliances and supplies, and ophthalmic goods.

THINGS FOR FUN
Games, toys, and children's vehicles, dolls, musical instruments, photographic equipment and supplies, radio and TV receiving sets, radio and TV communications equipment, and sporting and athletic goods.

THINGS FOR OTHER USES
Refrigeration and heating equipment, electronic computing equipment and components, farm machinery and equipment, refrigerators and freezers, household cooking equipment, truck trailers, motor homes, boats, parts for guided missiles and space vehicles, instruments to measure electricity, brooms and brushes, textile bags, millwork, mobile homes, industrial gases, fertilizer, pressed and blown glass, ready mixed concrete, metal barrels, drums and pails, plastic products, machinery, except electrical, electronic components, and burial caskets.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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